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Judges in the Court"; "Essential Conditions of Judicial Independence"; "Existing Defects in Organization of the Court, and Amendment Suggested to the Constitution."

It is on page 78, or possibly on page 64, that the real topic of the volume seems to be begun; but the discussion is throughout so perplexingly arranged as to prevent the book from becoming whole, and, indeed, there seems to be no pretense that the book leads to a conclusion. Thus its value must consist in the discussion of separate points. There are about twenty cases which, in accordance with the announcement in the preface, are criticized by the author (p. 269); and, though the discussion appears everywhere to lack clearness, it is not at all impossible that a person interested in some of these cases may find suggestions of value.

It only remains to say that the author's attitude seems to be that of a conservative, but that his views of judicial history sometimes do not accord with the common understanding of facts and that they are never enforced by references to new sources of information.

A TREATISE ON THE MODERN LAW OF EVIDENCE. By Charles Frederick Chamberlayne. Volumes 3 and 4. Albany: Matthew Bender & Company; London: Sweet & Maxwell. 1912, 1913. pp. xxxiii, xxxv, 4596.

These two large volumes, the second published nearly six months after the author's much-regretted death, continue a work of which the earlier installments have already been noticed in this REVIEW. Mr. Chamberlayne cannot be blamed for the publishers' statement that the four volumes cover "every phase of the subject"; but it is a surprising assertion to make of a treatise in which one looks in vain for such topics as "Witnesses," "Documentary Evidence," and "Evidence by Perception," all of which the author's footnotes in earlier volumes show he had in mind for later treatment.

Volume 3, entitled "Reasoning by Witnesses," deals with opinion evidence and related subjects, including value, handwriting and expert testimony. Volume 4, entitled "Relevancy," treats of hearsay, character and the relevancy of transactions not in issue — these last in chapters entitled "Relevancy of Regularity," "Uniformity of Nature," and "Moral Uniformity." Both volumes have the qualities already observed in their predecessors. (See review of the earlier volumes, 25 HARV. L. REV. 483.) There is much enlightened comment, showing an acute mind and a vision and perspective bred of a lifelong study of the subject. But the result is marred by a faulty terminology, and by a tantalizing diffuseness which has grievously swollen the bulk of the work. The lack of a table of cases is incomprehensible, especially in a book in which the convenience of the practitioner has been so much considered. Whether or not Mr. Chamberlayne would have permitted such an omission had he lived to see the publication of the fourth volume, he is the victim, not the author, of the graver offense of interpolating in the text, with no indication that it did not come from his hand, matter which cannot have been written in his lifetime. The seriousness of this is not lessened by fact that the book contains no reference whatever to his death.

SELECTED CASES ON THE LAW OF CONTRACTS. By Ernest W. Huffcut and Edwin H. Woodruff. Third Edition. Albany: Banks & Company. 1913. pp. xx, 774.

The third edition of this well-known collection of cases differs materially from the preceding editions. The work was originally intended to be used in